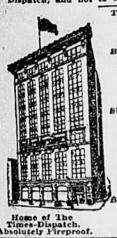
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SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1918.



Perhaps to the Teuton code it is not playing the game fairly to recover ships that the U-boats have sent down, but to date the British have salvaged 407 of their sunken vessels, and now have them in shape to continue their part in the war. This undoing of the work done by the submarines is a sample of efficiency which even the Kaiser may envy.

Arrangement made by the War Department by which army officers may purchase their uniforms from the quartermaster's department at cost will be a great saving to the officers, who have to pay the exorbitant prices tailors ask. It is unfortugate that such arrangement was not made as soon as we entered the war. Tens of thousands of young officers have been hard put to make arrangements to secure their uniforms.

Ban on all but essential highway construction during the war should not stop the building of permanent, all-the-year-round roads between Washington and Newport News and between Richmond and Petersburg. In their military importance they are perhaps not surpassed by any other roads in the entire country, and certainly none is in more deplorable condition. It is true that some repair work has been done, but they still are "weather" roads, and are made all but impassable by rain. Surely the time is here when definite action should be taken.

Hamburg shipping interests are alarmed over the German government's attitude in establishing complete control over trade and shipping in its purpose to continue the war economic system after the war. They contend that German trade will be ruined if hampered by such bonds in the competition for world trade-that in such an economic war the captral empires would invite inevitable defeat. Therefore, these Hamburgers demand free trade and free shipping as the only policy by which they can hope to regain their lost markets and avert economic disaster from trade starvation.

Woman suffrage as a national measure is expected to come up for a vote in the Senate next week. If Southern Senators who heretofore have expressed their belief in States' rights and now represent constituencies which are firm in their adherence to that Jeffersonian doctrine have the courage to amendment will be defeated. If they climb on the bandwagon as they climbed when the prohibition amendment was the issue, it will go through. In the latter event the South will have shed forever the last vestige of that Democratic raiment in which it was once proud to be clothed.

Evidence accumulates that American packers have placed profit above patriotism, greed above love of country, and have engaged in the selling of tainted meat to the government for consumption by its soldiers and sailors. If the facts are found to support the accusations, then prison will be too good for the money-hounds to whom treason and the welfare of the men who are fighting their battles for them are as mere incidents in their efforts to mulct the public treasury. There are signs that the government will be compelled to take over the packing industry as it took over the railroads, and, in the light of recent sensational disclosures, the people will heartily approve such action.

It is unfortunate that the third-term ery in behalf of Woodrow Wilson should be raised at this time. Democrats have led in the plea that partisan politics be barred during the war, and Republicans in large measure have patriotically followed their lead. The President is not thinking of a third term. His political future is of no concern to him so long as he is shouldering the most tremendous burden that has ever fallen to the lot of any man. Talk of his re-election not only, embarrasses him, but could his heart be read the public would know that he does not want a third term. But he is the servant of democracy, and faithfully will perform the tasks it sets before him. 1f, when the time comes, the country shall still he at war, or the critical period of world reconstruction shall have begun, it is possible that he will not be able to escape service for another four years. But let politics be put aside. Third-term discussion now can

do no good, and it is potential of grave harm in stirring up partisan dissension and distracting the nation's mind when it should be centered on the one great object. The White House succession can safely be left to the unfolding of further developments.

That German Naval Offensive

THOSE folks who are inclined to discount I the reports of a great drive by the German navy because "it is too much talked about," should remember that the present military operations on the western front were systematically heralded for months before the blow actually descended. There were many people in Europe as well as America who could not imagine the German government carrying out a military campaign which it had publicly discussed not only in its larger aspects, but in its more essential details. Or, to put it conversely, it could not be imagined that Germany would discuss publicly a campaign which it had deliberately projected. But the great offensive came and developed along substantially the lines which Berlin indicated three or four months before the order to advance was given. .

A naval offensive may be planned in the same fashion. It is an unnatural thing to give advance notice of such a move, but the German mind, after four years of strain, has peculiar twists. It is given to vagaries of the most extraordinary sort. For example, Berlin seemed to assume by persistently threatening an offensive in the west that the allies could be frightened into peace negotiations. Berlin seemed to assume that with Russia under her heel, she could absorb unlimited food stocks from that country. These are merely instances of the singular workings of the German intelligence, and are cited to show that nothing that might come out of Berlin need cause astonishment.

On the face of things, a decisive naval engagement would seem to be the last thing Germany would dare at such a time as this. It is impossible for her Admiralty to calculate upon the destruction of the allied fleets. The Germans may feel that they are able to strike a spectacular blow in a raid against the British coast or against a few score of unprotected fishing smacks, but a battle in which the supremacy of the seas might be wrested from the allies is something that even a German braggart would not dream of. Not only are the British and French fleets more powerful than they have ever been, but they have been strongly re-enforced by the

best fighting craft in the American navy. Nothing could be more gratifying to the allied sea forces than an opportunity to meet the German navy in a fight that would settle the issue of primacy. For four long years they have waited for such an opportunity, but Berlin has not dared assume the risks involved. She probably realizes that if her fleet were wiped out, she could never win this war, whatever the fortunes on land. As long as that fleet is in existence, it remains a factor to be reckoned with, a circumstance of which her enemies are fully aware.

Partial Payments of Taxes VIGOROUS efforts will be made during the

consideration of the pending war taxation to provide some plan of tax payments in installments. Business interests all over the country are clamoring for such an enactment, and there is a measure of justice in their view of the matter. The rate of taxation as it is levied will take enormous sums of money from some companies, and when the increases now proposed go into effect it will be doubly difficult for the individual as well as the corporation to provide in advance for the payments which must be made. Up to this time the Treasury Department has opposed all plans which Congress has considered providing for partial tax payments. The demand for money with which to meet the increasing war expenditures has been so great that Mr. McAdoo has felt impelled to resist any legislation which would deprive the Treasury of the revenue which had been calculated upon before the beginning of the new fiscal year. In consequence, many corporations have been compelled to borrow money from their banks in order to pay the excess profits tax, a thing which, on its face,

seems absurd. The Secretary of the Treasury has advanced a new plan of meeting this situation. He has announced that some time during the summer he will offer approximately \$2,000,-000,000 in Treasury certificates to the general public. These certificates will bear 4 1-2 per cent, and will mature around June, 1919. They may be used, Mr. McAdoo says, to pay war taxes, and are to be issued with the sole vote their conviction, then the Anthony purpose of accommodating the taxpaying interests of the country.

This, of course, is not a partial-payment plan. Instead, it is a plan for tax payments in advance. The individual or the corporation which calculates that next year he or it must pay \$100,000 in taxes to the government may buy Treasury certificates in that amount before the end of the summer. The government will allow a fair rate of interest on the investment, for the use of the taxpayer's money. When the date of tax payment arrives the certificates may be cashed in at the Treasury and the transaction is

This will provide needed accommodation for many large taxpayers, but it will be of very little assistance to the small payer unless Mr. McAdoo can find a way of allowing the certificates to be purchased on the installment plan. Even if the Treasury should not find it convenient to arrange for certificate buying by partial payments, the banks might be permitted to dispose of certificates on that basis.

His former Sunday school teacher describes General Pershing, the boy, as "kind and affectionate," but she adds that he was purposeful. It is pretty well known which side of his disposition he is turning toward

It is, perhaps, not too soon to begin agitation for a presentless Christmas, with which to wind up the 1918 period of patriotic conservation.

It will require something more than the turning out of the lights at night to take all the joy out of life of Coney Island.

Americans will this year do all of their Fourth of July powder-burning in France-

When Foch tells it to Pershing, Pershing tells it to the marines and they do it.

SEEN ON THE SIDE BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

A Disappointed Ambition. My whole life long, I've yearned to be A blushing bride-to walk the aisle Drest in my blossoms and my smile And made up for simplicity

To know the world was watching me And making notes about my style-To stir the envious spinster's bile And gloat o'er feminine jealousy.

I've always longed to be a bride, To tread the altar-path with grace, A happy blush upon my face And in my heart a mounting pride! I've longed to feel that thump inside-That choked-up gladness in a place Where mad emotions run a race In one experience deified.

O for a taste of that delight That leaps into a maiden's life When she is changed from maid to wife... The thrills of that one joyous night! The shoes thrown, and the hurried flight From showers of rice and kisses rife! What though the rest of life be strife? 'Tis worth it, to be drest in white!

I say, I've always wished that I Might be a bride; yet well I know That Fate will never have it so! I'll wish in vain until I die! These stubbles on my chin deny The chance; my voice is harsh and low, And so my hopeless way I'll go, Unhappy man with wistful eye!

Charconl Eph's Daily Thought. "I done read somewhar," said Charcoal Eph, in a mood, "dat every dog got he day. I danno about de dog, but hit sure do seem lak de cats got all de nights. Try some bacon, Mistah Jackson."

The Patriots. "I," said the First Patriot, "have bought a Liberty bond and a war stamp." said the Second, "have conserved food and started a garden, and bought a Liberty

bond and a war stamp." said the Third, "I have not only done all that, but have sent my son to war!" At that moment a man in khaki with one eye, one leg and a husky voice from gassing passed by on crutches, and said: "Mornin'

Money.

Did you ever seriously sit down and figure just what you would do if you suddenly came into possession of a million dollars? It's a most fiscinating game. The average human being who hasn't it, gets philanthropic first crack off the bat. After spending about \$200,000 of his hypothetical fortune he begins to conserve and cuts the less worthy charities to a mere pittance. Gradually he reinvests his charity funds in paying stocks and bends, and drawing 10 per cent at least, which he banks abnormal losses. the first thing you know his whole million is back into the principal.

whether I'd be half as happy as I am now, working every day and enjoying my week-end rest as no millionaire ever enjoyed it. Money, after all, is a relative value. If you have a heap of it you're in with a worried minority. However, if any millionaire wants to endow me with the income of a hundred thousand, I can And my friend Hank was with me.

working in the open with the birds and the flowers-happy all day long-feeding himself and his family, etc., etc., etc.,

The Country Man-Say, Mary, I'm tired o' Watching somebody else march by." workin' th' fields in th' hot sun. Let's you'n I wonder if Hank was right me sell th' pigs an' cows an' go t' town where we can see a movie now and tien! I can make

\$40 a week in th' munition factory. has a country place)-Confound it, Mary, here len. we've got to pack and move again! It's all either place when we get there, but I say let's get settled down somewhere and

Famous Words of a Great Liar. "The Americans are afraid to fight." "America thinks only of dollars.

"Payment in each will settle the Lusitania "They can't escape the U-boats." allies have no reserves-they are

whinned." "The American troops are not in France." "We will eat dinner in Paris,"

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady Appetite Versus Hunger. (Copyright, 1918 by National Newspaper Service.)

Appetizing food temptingly served is the bane Appetizing food temptingly served is the bane of the corpulent. Alas! for the midriff, it is pleasant to sit down and enjoy a tidbit even when you are not hungry. The craving of appetite is largely artificial, the result of habit and social custom. The urge of hunger is a natural physiological process, a call for something for the stomach to contract on.

Hunger contraction begins as soon as the stomach is empty, and continues until something is put in the stomach, day and night, or until the contraction is relieved or stopped by artificial means.

ficial means. A man suffering the pangs of hunger may

A man suffering the pangs of hunger may dispell his hunger contractions by smoking. A brief smoke will dispel them. Therefore, the skinny, scrawny youth must get along without his cigarette if he hopes to accomplish the difficult feat of growing tall and thick at the same time. A rapidly growing lad and thick at the same time. A rapidly growing lad naturally demands rather more food than his full-grown father, and it is certainly a serious mistake for such a boy to interfere with Nature's plan by using a drug which upsets the plan even temporarily.

using a drug which upsets the plan even temporarily.

If indigestible material is put into the stomach, it will dispel the hunger contractions. This explains why shipwrecked sallors have eaten cloth and shoe leather. It also explains why an individual accustomed to eating bulky, but not very nourishing, food, such as fresh vegetables and fruits, will feel hungry soon after a meal of highly nourishing concentrated food, such as meat, eggs or cheese. And, further, it suggests to the fat folks the wisdom of dining well, if well you must dine, on cabbage, salad, turnips, bran gems, canteloupe, strawberries, squash and other filling, but not fattening items of bulk.

Walking does not affect hunger, but prolonged running diminishes the hunger contractions. The speedier the runner, the less hunger he feels.

The various bitter principals used in alleged

various bitter principals used in alleged The various bitter principals used in alleged bitter tonics shave been repeatedly tested and shown to have no effect on hunger and no effect on the secretion of gastric juice. Therefore, the man who takes "bitters" for what alls him hasn't much the matter except the desire for nip of his favorite disguised beverage.

Questions and Answers. Hard on Old Fagies.—My blessed mother and father need your talks, but they will not read you—they say you have no patience with age. And every time you refer to "grandma" mother is absolately certain you mean her. I don't like the way you use the word "grandma" for

a troublesome type of person (and never grandpa!). Surely you can think of an appropriate word instead of this and spare our supersensitive elderly women's feelings.

A YOUNG WOMAN IN MIDDLE LIFE.

A YOUNG WOMAN IN MIDDLE LIFE. Answer.—On my eightieth birthday, I made a firm resolution to let up on grandma, but she just won't let me. There are grandmas and grandmas, and if any old woman insists on taking to horself what I say about the fishwife type, well, that is because the cap fits. I have no patience with age. Age is no friend of mine. Why should I toady to it? I am for youth, and youth to the bitter end. Age takes itself seriously—that is all that ails it. It is all foolishness being old. A woman may be a grandma, and still be as young as any of us. There is a grandma of eighty years standing on our street, and my guide and mentor says it is positively rude the way I rubber at her. She is a sight for sore eyes, and she sees nothing very scrious about being alive. If grandma would devote herself more religiously to-turnmy very serious about being alive. If grandma would devote herself more religiously to-turning her somersaults and worry less about the fishwives, I am sure we could get along all right together. As for grandpop, between you and me, the reason I don't squander space on him is because you can't fraze him, anyway, no matter what you say. Grandpop is "sot," but grandma will react to the right stimulus.

Books and Authors

"Mimi" is the title of a new book by J. U. Giesy, to be published immediately by Harper & Brothers. It is an idyl of the Latin Quarter in Paris. There is the sunshine of the happy ife clouded by the call to war. Mimi, left behind, exposed to uncertainties and dangers, fights her own battle against cruel odds while her loved one bears his part for France. At length her soldier returns and they both know a new joy in spite of the agony and suspense of wartime.

Frederic Coleman, F. R. G. S., who has just given out the results of his first-hand analysis of conditions in Russia and Japan in his new book. "Japan or Germany" (Doran), believes that Japan is to be trusted in her operations in the Far East. He supports his conviction of Japanese rectitude in the following terms: "Nothing would hurt Japan's position among the nations of the West more than a move toward aggrandizement of territory in the Russian Far East. Japan knows that—or at least those at the head of her affairs know it. In spite of the fact that Japan is not a democracy and that none of her statesmen who are in office to-day are democratic, in spite of her record in China, Japan will be most punctifious in any action she may take in Siberia. Her in any action she may take in Siberia. Her troops there will be very carefully watched from Tekyo and no opportunity be given for just criticism of their deportment or lack of discipline. Japan may be trusted to do what she agrees to do."

"Ethics of Contracting and the Stabilizing of Profils." by G. W. Lord (Country Life Press, Garden City, N. Y.), is a book in which the author sets forth, as the result of nearly twenty-five years' experience, some suggestions and ideas of value not only to the contractor, but to those with whom he comes into business contact: the owner, architect, consulting engineer, general contractor, manufacturer, jobber, and last, but not least, the workmen's union. The book shows that it is for the best interests of all persons concerned in a building operation to co-operate and to treat each other openly and fairly, rather than to try to get ahead of one another by any of the thousand and one ways which are so common. In addition to the ethical considerations of various phases of the business of contracting, some constructive suggesof his hypothetical fortune he begins to conserve and cuts the less worthy charities to a mere pittance. Gradually he reinvests his charity funds in paying stocks and bends, and the first thing you know his whole million is drawing 10 per cent at least, which he banks back into the principal.

I've often wanted a million, but doubt whether I'd be half as happy as I am now, work-

Much Ado About Nothing BY ROY K. MOULTON.

with the income of a hundred thousand, I can use it. Address personally, and crippled children get ready to spend the summers on my country place by the rivet!

Self-reliance is the particular gift that God saves for the truly ambitious.

The Spinster.

That maid who swore she'd we'd a prince Or never we'd at all.

Sits watching shadows in the flames, Playing again at lover's games
And so she sits alone and knits
Time flits, and flits, and flits, and flits.

Give the boys plenty of Bibles and Bullets and let the good work go on!

Point of View.

The city Man—Look, Mary, at the happy farmer, in his little home by the beautiful river, working in the open with the birds and the comments of the curb where we stood In the midst of a throng of a throng of a million parade watchers.

And we each had a good 6-cent war cigar. It was bright and fair and pleasant There on the curb where we stood In the midst of a throng of a th Point of View.

The City Man—Look, Mary, at the happy armer, in his little home by the beautiful river, vorking in the open with the birds and the lowers—happy all day long—feeding himself Straw hat and smoking a good 6-cent war eigar,

"Even if Paris falls and the Germans capture the channel ports that will not win the war."

The Man Between (who lives in town and instance of the channel ports that will not win the war."

Says a Canadian veteran. Very well, but it is just as well not to let those little incidents hap-

Since the U-boat scare New York finds it im-

Senator Borah wanis all Senate proceedings to be made public. Gosh! Don't we hear enough about the Senate now?

Apparently all the high flyers in the army are not in the aviation corps.

The draft of rural boys is right
And it will do no harm.
For most the country boys we know
Would rather fight than farm.

Another idea:
Round up all the little German bands in this country and melt up their instruments into bullets. This would help curb two horrors—the horrors of war and the horrors of music.

Hotels will stop the use of menu cards and let the guests write out their own orders. Well, the menu cards have lost their punch anyhow. Let 'em go. Those of us who can't write can starve to death.

News of Fifty Years Ago (From the Richmond Dispatch, June 22, 1868.)

Governor Wells and Judge Bond have returned from Washington, and it is said that they are greatly pleased at the prospects of reconstruction in Virginia being hurried up by Congress. They interviewed all of the high-class Radicals while in Washington, and doubtss made out a plain case from their stand-

Mayor Chahoon yesterday announced the fol-Mayor Changon yesterday announced the tol-lowing changes in the police force: Removed for political reasons, John T. Hall, George T. Hicks, William A. Southall and Flemming Phillips. Appointed (also for political reasons), Daniel G'Connell, Pat Woods, John Delacrotx and Arthur Rooney An altercation took place in Danville yester-day between L. M. Shumaker and W. T. Rainey

An altercation took place in Danville yesterday between I., M. Shumaker and W. T. Rainey, growing out of politics and a newspaper controversy, which has been progressing for a week or two. Shumaker got several blows and the worst of the fight. Both were arrested and bound over to keep the peace.

Dove Lodge, No. 5t. A. F. & A. M., has elected the following officers: E. G. Tompkins, master; James D. Browne, senior warden; Robert R. Fisher, junior warden; R. E. Tyler, treasurer; A. Arsell, Jr., secretary; L. S. Isas, senior deacon; B. F. Shepperson, junior deacon; Rev. E. J. Boggs, chaplain; Mann S. Quarles and J. C. Davis, stewards; Thomas Angell, tiles

F. J. Boggs, chaplain; Mann S. Quarles and J. C. Davis, stewards; Thomas Angell, tiler. Hon. Henry A. Wise is preparing a book which will contain the reminiscenses of his life. It cannot fail to be interesting. There is no longer any doubt that Chief Jus-ice Chase/will be a candidate before the Demo-ratic National Convention for the presidential

nomination.

Prominent Democrats and conservative Republicans in Washington, in and out of Congress are urging President Johnson to issue a general amnesty proclamation to take effect

It was rumored in Washington last night that Secretary McCullough had handed the President his resignation of the Treasury portfolio.

FROM OTHER VIEWPOINTS

National Problems Discussed for Readers of The Times-Dispatch by Authoritative Writers-A Daily Editorial Feature.

WHY WE ARE FIGHTING. BY LOUIS F. POST, Assistant Secretary of Labor of the United States.

it as the unhappy condition of nations war away. We thought of it as something that we were not interested in the same common right, to go upon the same a nation, except as one people is interested in the miseries of another people. So we hardly thought of war. We talked of immigration, we talked of immigration, we talked of immigration of the same common right, to go upon the

Now we are involved in this war. Hundreds of thousands of our men are going across the water, many of them never to return, to ight under the shadow of our flag for the cause it represents. Suppose, then, that we re-call the circumstances which thrust us into the war. Let us appeal to our common knowledge of the facts and to

common knowledge of the facts and to our common sense.

Suppose that the German government had given notice to the United States that all the business in the city of New York must stop or New York would be bombarded. What would you have considered that to be? Would not that have been a threat of war? Would not that have been a declaration of war on the part of the German government? And if the city of New York had gone on with its business and had refused to be governed by the order from Berlin, and the German government had bombarded New York, would not that have been making war upon the United States? And is there any man or woman who would not say that we should have accepted that challenge of war?

Also let us suppose that the Ger-

Also let us suppose that the German government had not asked us to stop business in New York, or ordered it to be stopped, but had said that no American ship should go beyond the three-mile limit of the American shore on pain of being sunk at sight of a U-boat. Would not that have been a defensive fight if we had gone to war with the German government, if that government, when our ships had crossed that line, had sunk

About Exemption.
G. F. B., Richmond.—The fact that an individual has served previously in the army, would not entitle him to exemption from the draft, if within the military age. If he served in the Spanish-American War, that of itself would indicate that he is above the

present draft age.

J. B. C. Buffalo Streets.

Canal Zone.

of Panama, December 2, 1903.

was ratified by the government

Two years ago we knew that there was war in the world, but thought of it as the unhappy condition of nations you, this country has the same right, war away. We thought of it as some-

What Germany did say was this: "You may go half way across. But you must not go with your ships twothirds of the way across. You may go to the twentieth meridian, which is but to-thirds of the way across from New York, but if your ships should go any farther we will give them notice, we will sink those ships contraband, we will sink those ships

f war?

Also let us suppose that the Ger- She gave us no choice of war or peace. She gave us but one choice, and that

gone to war with the German government, if that government, when our ships had crossed that line, had sunk them?

Again suppose the German government had said: "Your ships may go half way across the North Atlantic, but no farther, and if they go farther than that we will sink them at sight."

Would not that have been a declaration of war? And would not it have been making war upon this country if our ships, having gone more than half way, had been sunk at sight by the German government? We would have to the Kaiser.—Copyright, 1918.

PROFITEERING IN SUGAR Information Bureau

Many Dealers Are Required to Send Inquiries regarding almost any topic, excepting on legal and medical subjects, are answered free. As all inquiries are answered directly by personal letter a self-addrensed, stamped envelope is required. Address The Times-Dispatch information Bureau, Richmond, Va. Checks to Red Cross, in Lieu of Fines. The enforcement division of the State

food administration is going right after the dealers who are profiteering in sugar in view of the fact that there is already a sugar shortage which is P. K. F., Cumberland.—The United States assay offices do not make assays of ores for private purposes.

Itkely at any time to become acute unless the situation is well managed. The regulations relating to the handling of sugar are unusually strict at ling of sugar are unusually strict at Citizenship.

Reader, Dayton.—A child born in the United States of Alien parents is considered a natural born citizen of this considered a natural born citizen of this on sugar. on sugar.

B. G. H., Crozet—The government discontinued the colvage of the 20-cent piece because it was so near the size of the 25-cent piece as to be passed.

A long list of Petersburg dealers have had this fact impressed upon their minds the past week by J. T. Bethel, head of the enforcement division, and the lesson has been further stressed. Home Canning.

J. R. Underhill, Hopewell.—If you request it, the James River Garden Club, Richmond, will mail you a copy of its pamphlet entitled "Food Conservation," which gives full instructions for the home canning of all blue.

gives full instructions for the Cumming canning of all kinds of fruits and liett. E. Commings Grocery Company, V. E. El-liott, E. J. Clements, Jersey Butter Company, J. D. Mann, E. A. Ramsey, F. M. Galli, Jackson Bros., Bowman, Bros., Pilot Supply Company, D. E. Al-ley, S. R. Ezell and H. W. Nugent, all-of whom were convicted of profitcering in sugar. Miss E. B. Schuyler.—There is no law to prevent the wearing of middy blouses. The ruling to which you refer is only intended to apply to the wearing of the regulation uniform, or parts of uniform, of those engaged in

in sugar. Ullman's department store, Warrenton, was convicted of having on hand more than the sixty days' allowance of sugar for the trade, and contributed the sum of \$100 to the Red Cross. The office of the enforcement division new has over \$1,500 on hand in checks ready to be turned over to the Red Cross from violators of food regulations, principally those governing the sale and consumption of sugar

Aged German-American a Suicide. NEW YORK, June 21 .- Sensitiveness over being known as a German was given as the reason for the suicide today of William Mohr, for nearly fifty years a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, once its president, and popularly known in cotton circles as "Quotation Rocky" Mohr.

The British at Gallipoli.

W. A. P. Winchester.—In the Gallipoli peninsula nature was on the side of the defending Turks and Germans. They also had an advantage in their supply of men, for their forces were in the neighborhood of Constantinople and could be drawn as needed. The British began their landing at Gallipoli on April 25, 191s. The German General Liman von Sanders was in command of the Tu kiel and German forces and General Sir Ian Hamilton commanded the British forces. Mohr was seventy-five years old, and senior member of the firm of Mohr. Hanneman & Co. He sold his seat on the exchange a week ago. Early today he shot himself in the head at his ernment permits an enlisted soldier to make an allotment of any part of his pay to any person ha may elect. In addition to allotments of pay by the to apartment, where he lived with bad wife and daughter. addition to allotments of pay by the man, the United States will pay monthly allowances to the wife, children and certain dependents. A family allowance not to exceed \$50, in addition to pay allotted by the man, shall be paid by the United States. For instance, if the enlisted person be a man, the government pays, monthly, \$15 to a wife alone; \$25 to a wife with one child; \$10 to a brother, etc.

The Home Comise. [For The Times-Dispaces.1 see them coming home at last, Back from the bloody war

Some of them fought before the mast And some up in the air; Some in the trenches, water filled. some on the open plain, In "no man's land," where thousands killed.

Come not back home again. Limping and halting through the street. Some without arms, and hands, and

In the reviewing line: There goes the torn and tattered flag,

Student, South Boston.—What is called the Canal Zone embraces a strip of land ten miles wide and extending across the Istamus of Panama from ocean to ocean, a distance of about forty miles. This land was acquired by treaty between the United States and Panama, dated November 18, 1903, by which Panama leased the land to the United States for the construction and maintenance of a canal to be owned and held by the United States in perpetuity. One article of the treaty bound the United States to pay Panama \$10,000.000 in gold at the consummation of the lease and \$250,000 a year, beginning nine years after the date of the treaty and continuing indefinitely. The treaty was ratified by the government Shot up by German guns, In battle hailed as "Sammy's Rag," By the defeated Huns. Our own brave boys at last are home,

Victors from every fight: Much like the hosts of ancient Rome, Returning in their might. First men to go over the top. Were Sammy's in the fray, The long black line without a stop

They cut, and marched away. Through Flanders, on and on, they

of Panama, December 2, 1903.

"The Yellow Peril."

H. S. Y., Ranoke.—The phrase "Yellow Peril" or ginated with the German Emperor, and grew out of a cartoon drawn and published by the Emperor some time before 1908, which represented the European powers as confronted by a mysterious monster from the Far East, which threatened to destroy or absorb them. In 1900 Germany sent a powerful expedition to Caina to intervene in the affairs of that country. When the first soldiers departed for China the Emperor addressed them, saying: "When you meet the foe you will defeat them. No quarter will be given; no prisoners will be taken. Just as the Huns, a thousand years ago, under the leadership of Attila, gained a reputation in virtue of which they cill live in historie tree. Nor halted 'til they stopped Where many thousands of the dead Troops of the Kaiser dropped Then to Berlin, and then the close, With vict'ry in their train. These conquerors of freedom's foes, Are home with us again.

Now in this great line on review We laud you as you pass; Your work has made this planet new, You'll live while time shall last: To freedom you have given lease, To equal rights, life new,

You've brought the world a righteous The earth belongs to you.

-Rev. D. H. Kenney. Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1915.